

Water Quality Modeling *■ Water Quality vs. Water Chemistry*

Most "Water Quality" Models Actually "Water Chemistry" Models Will Not Predict "Water Quality"

Chemical Composition Not Direct Assessment of Water Quality

Chemical Contaminants Exist in Aquatic Systems in Variety of Forms, Only Some of Which Are Toxic/Available to Aquatic Life Generally Cannot Selectively Measure "Toxic" Forms with Chemical Procedures

Criteria & Standards Developed for Toxic Forms
Total Concentration Grossly Overestimates Toxic Forms
Must Use Bioassays/Toxicity Tests

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Research and Development Washington DC 20460 600/3-91/021 March 1991

SEPA

MINTEQA2/PRODEFA2, A Geochemical Assessment Model for Environmental Systems: Version 3.0 User's Manual

Factors Affecting Toxicity
of Chemical Contaminant to Aquatic Organisms

* Water Characteristics *

Constituents in Water Can Affect Toxicity of Certain Chemicals

- Hardness
- Alkalinity
- Suspended Solids & Colloids
- Organics

Tend to Reduce Toxicity of Chemical Contaminants

Toxicity of Chemical Forms

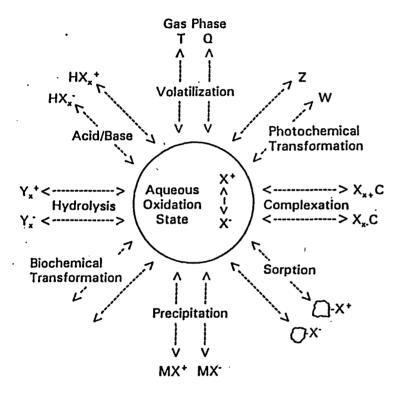
Generally Non-Toxic Forms

- Acids or Their Conjugate Bases
- Precipitates
- Moderate and Strong Complexes
- Sorbed Forms

Generally Toxic Forms

Aquo Species

Aquatic Chemistry of Chemical Contaminants



Distribution Depends on Kinetics & Thermodynamics of Reactions in a Particular Aquatic System

Each Chemical Species Has Its Own Toxicity Characteristics

Many Forms Are Non-Toxic

Toxic Forms Are Typically Aqueous Aquo-Species of Metals

Examples of Transformation Processes

• Acid-Base -- Proton Transfer

Precipitation -- Insoluble Compound

• Complexation -- Complex, Chelate, Ion-Dipole Bond

Redox -- Electron Transfer

$$O_2 + Fe^{2+} \rightleftharpoons Fe^{3+} + OH^{-}$$

Hydrolysis -- Reaction with Water

• Phototransformation -- Light

Vapor Phase Transfer -- Volatilization

 Sorption -- Interaction with Solids (Clays, Dead Organisms, Etc.)

Biotransformation -- Enzymatic, Biochemical